The NOT FORGET LT.—A new Citaling Empo-tion has not been opened by the unconstant at No tell Julian at with an interest trush and handwarerly make stock of conduct adopted on a franciscus, extend trush and but the self-been as the proof of a franciscus or closely the self-be will be obtained by the force of the trush and the self-been applied as well be

be howest you thin yellow.

All unbloke guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EOWARD 7: 11 CERTS.

Clothage Temperatus.

No. 1: 6 Fairs of LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE LADDES WILL CONNELL THERE OWN CONTENTINGE
BY PERCHANNO CARPET IT-YOUR HIT IS a preparation to say that
of reducement to say to the down throw in the late in basedon parties
high proces. In the well-develop Carpet Saint in-creat or Waterey
& Barty. No cold however, is on statered now need of Carpeting.
Chi Chiche, Ruys and Main, associate for parties, change comes and
halls, in hach wall be send at two law falcon.

LABOUS' SHOPS AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE PRE

MELOLEONS — Goo duran A. Baldwar s New Invention
— Payer Organ Medode are set have based as text, the only thing of
the tind in the combity, having no area, coupling and dawn, stops.
A. a revest and per creat harmman places are an interest for charolic set of companies for charolic set of companies for charolic set of the medium lated or
text, mad in the orgal temperature in Price \$50. Also the common Melodeum of all shy is and prices. Heing the exclusive area
for these feat an enter of charolic are called all. The next discount
to the in-dec and all yes can be character approximation for their
set, or the transport of the charolic set of the companies of the character of the companies of the character of the

Heracs Waters, No. 323 Breedway, N. Y.

New Mesic. — "I Paidde my Own cance: song and
execters by John C. Baker; song by the flaker Family. To cente.

Lowe hade Dream "heliad, by J. R. Thomps; song by the
Berkleys. 25 cents. "Bignowe Polks," by M. G. Si not differed
but good. 25 cents. "The the set flucke from; song and chieras,
same by the Beachment Family as all their Country. To cents.

The parson in de pulpit, used de membran in de curre.

The chievant is conditioned to proceed to the country.

"The parson in de pulpis, and de merchant in de sorte. De strivarant is de californ, de speaker or de floor. They talk de subject ober, and dey make it bere plin. But when deep not been at laidt, dey want it hand spain." Cherus hand; hand; hand; Wong de hear ob arthurat course. The best de the color of "Tat the Obsta of Conic Tont". Published by Honanch Warran, the great Music dealer, No. 35; Roudway, sole Agest for Tolliers to the "Permitter Plantas. The Ossa Mesodera, with two key boxule, and two sets of reeds, made by Goodhana, a dealer, in, the only Mesodera we ranked, and the result are under the dealer of the St. It W. Smith, at wholesale or will an evident the order of mesons and two sets of the dealer.

PERHAM'S VALENTINES are attracting all the little fine to Academy Rail to see the Gift Mirror. The teach them can't 19 corts and the Valentines they get in rounn are artially worth double the money. Twenty five cont valentine tickets are sold to adults. Although the rush for Valentines is so great, Mr. Penniam will admits the Gift ticket.

Ill adu its the Gift thate:

REMOVAL — SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectlly token their friends and the public that they here channel
ed trainers location has No. 481 Francist, to No. 455 friends as
as done below Grand &1 They are now propered to exally the
Spring Styles consisting of Messic, Velvet Tapostry, Brusele

Eaglish and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertals-

REMOVAL NOTICE. - ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real Fature and Stock Aperloneer, has removed his office is Wallet to No. 4 Broad at , next to the corner of Wall at PREMIUM PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s Pianos with irus frame and circular scale, are the best and most besutiful Flance in the world; their Flance took the premium at the N. Y Crystel Flance. Their durability and brilliancy of tone is unequaled. A full association is received. Honace Wayras, No. SS Broadway, Sol. Agod.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers. Cdinten Hall. No 131 Nassaces. New York.

Sigh not, fret not, although Nature in one of her vagations. The durable that on her

ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Softs and F. C. Coffich's Imponetrable Defined Locks and Cross-Barr, the best Safe and a Locks combined in the world. Depot No. 102 Pearl at , one door below Maldon-and

SEWING MACHINES -All persons making, selling or

PUT ONE IN YOUR MOUTH - These damp mornings

ide. It is a medicine much thought of and sought after in this community."

"B. M. Hutchisson, M. D. Bedford, Cayabora, Co., O., Argant 23, 1852, said: "The Bitters you skipped me in May last are and game...... I think it is a good medicine, and I am recommending it to my patients and friends, twhich I do for no other patients medicine. You will please forward a large surply."

S. Franch, Wooster, O., Nov. 20, 1832, said: "I have used some three or four bottless of Hoofland's German Bitters for Dyspapais and have derived great benefit from their use. I believe them to be good for all diseases for which they are recommunded."

W. M. Orr, Woester, Co., Oct. 21852 said: "You sak me my opinion of the German Bitters." I have used them for Dyspapais and take gleasure in stating that I think they are the very best remostly exists for the above complaints, they are decidedly in advance of all the proprietary medicines of the day."

"A. Mr. Orr is a ulstimatished alwaver of Womiter.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable. They never prestrate the system, but havigarate it.

For sale by respectshizededers everywhere.

For sale la New-Lork by A. W. & D. Sands, No. 190 Falton-st, course of Williamest; and C. H. Sind, courser of John-si, and Broadway; and by declare of medicine everywhere.

Thou shall not rob use, thiewish Time, of all my locks.

Thou shall not rob me, thievish Time, of all my locks,

A new Presbyterian House of worship in St. Louis was dedicated on the 8th inst., which cost \$70,000, and that amount was paid out by Mr. H. D. Bacon, of the firm of Page & Bacon, of that city, without calling on the Society for a dollar. At a meeting of the Church and Society to consider this debt, Mr. Bacon proposed to give \$40,000 of the amount if the Society would raise \$30,000, and in three

THE LIQUOR LAW IN PERSSYLVANIA -- The Philadelphia Register has a dispatch to the effect that the eighth scotion of the prohibitory liquor bill had passed the Sacata b vote of 16 to 15. As this was the section most objected to, The Register predicts the final passage of the bill through

New York Duily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1-54.

reflee can be taken of enough mans Communications. Whatever is unfailed for tractions that he with extended by the figure and address of the willow out necessarily for poblication, but as a guaranty of the cool faith.

Wa can not undertake to return rejected Communications
NEWS. Any person serving an important ness, sither by Telegraph,
Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it as used by as ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weslip Tribune of this week, must be

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION,

TO-DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 15, FOR

THE AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE CANALS.

Fail not to VOTE, and Vote early.

Word. Dis. Place of Toting. 1.1. Stead at House. 2. No. 67 Crocon wich st. 5. No. 116 Green wich st. 11. 1. No. 67 Coron wich st. 12. No. 68 Are st. 2. No. 68 Teckmont. 111. No. 67 Coronand st. 2. No. 68 Deckmont. 3. No. 58 Warrands. 4. No. 58 Warrands. 4. No. 58 Warrands. 4. No. 59 Green wich st. 117. Shakimete Hetel. 5. No. 68 Crocinery st. 4. No. 10 Power-st. 5. No. 68 Persyl st. 5. No. 68 Persyl st. 5. No. 69 W. Brendowy. 4. No. 107 Hadson st. 5. No. 69 W. Brendowy. 5. No. 510 Crocon wich st. 5. No. 68 Crociner st. 6. No. 82 Vestry st. 5. No. 69 W. Brendowy. 6. No. 82 Vestry st. 5. No. 69 W. Brendowy. 6. No. 82 Vestry st. 5. No. 69 W. Brendowy. 6. No. 82 Vestry st. 5. No. 69 W. Brendowy. 6. No. 82 Vestry st. 6. No. 84 Leonardest. 6. No. 84 Leonardest. 6. No. 84 Vestry st. 6. No. 85 Vestry st. 6. No. 84 Vestry st. 6. No. 85 Vestry st. 6. No. 84 Vestry st	DING THE POLLS. SUNSET 553. Ward Dis. Place of Policy. XI. 38—No. 612 Tenchet. XII. 38—No. 612 Tenchet. XII. 48—No. 612 Tenchet. 2. Sich et and Fourtheau. 3.—Third-ov. and 12 hest. 4.—Third-ov. and 12 hest. 4.—Total and Fourtheau. XIII. 14.—Lor Cinten & Grand. 3.—No. 613 Grand. et. 4.—No. 73 Williet at. 5.—No. 614 Grand. et. 4.—No. 74 Williet at. 5.—No. 614 Grand. et. 4.—No. 75 Williet at. 5.—No. 614 Grand. et. 4.—No. 76 Prince et. 6.—No. 26 Prince et. 6.—No. 27 Williet at. 7.—No. 76 Prince et. 7.—No. 76 Prince et. 7.—No. 77 Finnees. 7.—No. 107 Grand. et. 8.—No. 100 Grand. et. 7.—No. 107 Blacker. et. 8.—No. 100 Grand. et. 8.—No. 100 Grand. et. 9.—Cor. Bity & G. Jone. 9.—Cor. Bity & G. Jone. 9.—Cor. Bity & Autorpl. 4.—No. 27 Fourth et. 8.—No. 28 Fourth et. 8.—No. 28 Fourth et. 8.—No. 49 Fich-av. 6.—Cor. Roadway & 11th. 6.—Cor. Roadway & 11th.
S No dell Prating	the second second second second second

2-No. 33 Second av.
3-No. 315 House out.
4-No. 157 Stanton at.
5-No. 1574 Third at.
6-No. 1514 Avenue A.
7-No. 250 First av.
8-No. 25 East Elevsoch
9-No. 151 First-av.
10-No. 5-Sixth-at.
XVIII. 1-No. 92 East 19ch at.
2-Cor. 35-av. and 17ch-six
3-Cor. 45-h. av. and 234 st.
4-Cor. 65-av. and 234 st.
XIX. 1-Taird-av. and 426-st.
2-Gleest, near 26-av.
3-Cor. 16th at. 4 4th-av.
3-Cor. 16th at. 4 4th-av. VIII 2 No 108 Springer. 3 No 179 Prince et 4 No 2 Dominisket 5 No 160 Variek et 6 No 50 Dominisk et.

In the Senate vesterday several remonstrances were

presented against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The French Spoliation bill was taken up and ordered

to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 17. After the

transaction of some unimportant business the debate on

the Nebraska bill was resumed by Mr. Houston, who

made an able and lengthy speech in opposition to the

In the House of Representatives the Homestead bill

was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill

proposes to grant 160 acres of land to every man being

the head of a family and a citizen of the United States.

on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for

a specified period. Mr. Mace of Indiana, and Mr.

SKELTON of New-Jersey, made able speeches in oppo-

sition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr.

MUACHAM of Vermont then obtained the floor and the

Mr. MACE, a Democrat from Northern Indiana took

occasion to break ground against the Nebraska Iniquity

in the House yesterday, in advance of its regular ap-

pearance there. Mr. SKELTON of New Jersey, (also a

Democrat) followed strongly on the same side. The

ice being thus fairly broken, we expect to chroniele

like demonstrations on the part of many others of kin-

nearly balanced in politics and not of the most Bœotian

character can vote for Douglas's bill without sealing

his own political destruction. As this truth becomes

daily more obvious, we expect to see the resistance

to the scheme gain strength visibly and rapidly. Let

it be held in the Senate but one fortnight longer, and

we shall await the action of the House upon it with

ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK:

ternal Commerce, the noblest, most productive, most

profitable ever constructed, shall be enlarged to the

requisite capacity forthwith, or continue an unfinished

and partially available structure for many years longer.

property which has already cost you Sixteen Millions

lie dormant and unproductive, or expend Ten Millions

more to render it twice as useful and beneficient as it

It decides whether you choose to maintain the proud

preëminence of our City and State, or suffer both to be

outstripped in the race by rivals inspired by your en-

It decides whether you prefer that the Farmer shall

receive more for his Grain while the Artisan pays less

for his Bread, or that the Grower shall be meagerly

remunerated, while the Mechanic is scantily fed-the

merce of our City, the prosperity of our State. There

is no County unblessed, no neighborhood unenriched.

no sere of our soil that is not enhanced in value, by our

glorious net-work of Canals. How could we madly re-

New-Yorkers! the Erie Canal was made to give us

cheap access to Lake Erie, to Ohio and Michigan : to-

day the Wheat of Wisconsin and Iowa, the Lead of

ing to find their way to their destined market. Spacious

as the Enlarged Canal is, its capacity is not so great

original Canal was when completed, less than thirty

years ago. It will very surely need enlarging again be-

fore another thirty years shall have rolled away.

Meantime, we decide To-Day whether we shall accept

the trade eagerly seeking our markets, or force it into

new channels by blindly refusing it adequate facilities-

fure to cherish and sustain them !

up the earnings of both.

terprise and instructed by your wonderful triumphs.

This Day decides whether you are to let a noble

This Day decides whether your grand artery of In-

bill. Mr. H. will conclude his speech to-day.

No. 48 Hammondet.
Cor.lith at & Gree'h av.
Cor. 5th av. and 18th st.
Cor. Horatio and 4th sts.
Cor. Delancy & Eldrige.
Cor. Broome & Forsyth.
Cor. Bovery & Walker.
No. 2 Luclow-st.

4-No. 2 Luclow-st.
5-No. 14 Luclow-st.
1-No. 196 Stantou-st.
2-No. 24 Stantou-st.
2-No. 271 Stantou-st.
4-No. 96 Lewis-st.
5-No. 293 Third-st.
6-No. 199 Third-st.
7-No. 118 Avenue C.
5-No. 29 Averue D.

House adjourned.

lively hope.

XIX... - Third 4v and 4v-s.

- Gliest, near 2d sv.

3 - Cop. fills at & 4h-av.

XI... - No 139 25h sv.

2 - No 139 25h sv.

4 - No 254 10 hav.

4 - No 254 10 hav.

4 - No 255 10 hav.

5 - No 355 25h av.

6 - No 359 15h av.

XXI... - 2Th-st. near 6th av.

3 - Sthet, near 6th av.

3 - Sthet, near 6th av.

2-No. 303 34-av
3-3/th-st, near 6th av
4-Cor.3d-av, and 34th-st.
XXII., 1-4(st-st. near 8th av.
2-No. 631 8th-at.
3-Broadway, ar. 7%th-st.

ries, may have given you Vestvian treets. The fluming that each he charged in five minutes to as pure a brown, or as brilliant a black as painter ever bectowed on the leads of her fau ories, by using Caustapane's Hain Dyn, sold and applied No. 6 As or House. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES, GAYLOR'S PATENT.

Mahomet, that prince of impostors, when carrying destruction and ravage throughout the countries be conquered, lacked but one article to give him superiority over the reddenous and function of the age, that was REDONAUS ROSES SALVE for caring Burns, Scales, &c. Soid by C. H. RING. No. 192 Broadway; A. B. & D. Sanda, Wholesle Agents; REDONG & Co., Proprietors.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons maning, seiling or aging See ing Machines having a needle or needles with an eye man the point, are hereby continued against infringing my Original Pasent granued Sept. 10, 148; as all infringers will be held responsible according to law. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said patent, vis. Mesers. Wheeler Wilson & Co., Grover, Bater & Go, the American Magnesic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Bartholt, of New York, Nichola & Bilms and J. A. Lerows, Boston, Mesers. Wooldreige, Keene & Moore, Lvin, Mass.; and A. S. Howe, of New York, Nichola & Howe, J. Patentoe of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Bruedway, New York, and No. S. Hanover-et., Boston. Sect. 8, 156.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-The Ben. Commissioner of Patents of the United States has admired that my application for letters patent for a Sewing Machine, which was crystally invented, constructed and put in operation by me, as early as the year 1804, Interferas with all the patents and applications for patents, expose Sewing Machines consuming the combination of the eye-polanted needle, and the shuttle unstitut the interlocked states. All the parties to take metter of interference are called upon by matter from the Patent-Office to prove the date of their invanious.

SEWING MACHINES-With a manufacturing estab-Ribment of great extent containing rare and novel machinery, constructed expressly for the purpose, L.M. Singun & Go, are producing Sewing Machines of great variety as to size, firm and expedition for various week, some one and two threads, and making both plain and crammental whether, the whole historial in such superior style of workmanship as caused elsewhere be equaled. Office No. 338 Broadway.

and eventions are very populational to your lumas. Sore Throat and Rearwanesh a common complaint, but one lettle wafer can in it. Call at C. V. Chicarama & Co. v. and rry a box of Brayan's Washas, as cents, and note their others. Sold by C. V. Chicarama & Co., No. it Berolay at, General Agents for New York and vicinity.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, apposite to the Park, where he has the lest accomplained in the world for the application of his farmes finit Dye, and the alse of his newly in-vented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

More Ohio Testimony in favor of 1)r. Hoopland's celebrated German Bettern, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jacsan, Philosophia. From the mass of testimony received, the proof is conclusive that this medicine has no equal for diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Nerven, Kidneys, &c. Read and be convinced:

E. B. Perhins, Maistra, Ohio, Peb 22, 1813, and: "Your Bitters are highly prized by those who have used them. In a case of Liver Complaint of leng sanding, which had resisted the skill of averal physiciant, ware interly circle by the use of five bottles."

C. L. Drahe, Freedom, Potrage Co. O., april 23, 1832, said: "The German Bitters you sent me has have now jet come to hand. I have been out of the article for some time to the great duringent of invalide. It is a medicine much thought of and sought after in this community."

for I have at last discovered a remody that will restore more than even thou can'st take away—BARKER'S TONIQUE. Price 25 cents, told every before. Principal Dépot, Barker's Ladins' Hair Dressing Establishment, No. 438 Broad a sy.

The following should satisfy every parent that Worms are the principal cause of all diseases the human family are subject to:

Mr. J. N. Horensack. This is to certify that my child, afteny years of age, having been sick for five years, and was attended by Dra Lopes, Whillis and Fisher, for a long time, without receiving any benefit when, after giving her up as incurable, I went to Philadelphia, and oprawhed one of the best physicians her disease still growns were. It was at this time I was induced to try Hounnsack's Worm Strop and after taking two bottles she entirely regarded her health. Hoping that this will prove a benefit to parents, whose children are similarly affected, I am yours, &c. R. Sowyak. Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Aldermen in and for the said county, the above named R. Bowman, who, the above statement is just and true in every particular.

Be careful and sek for Honensack's Worm Syrop and Liver Pills, and take no other. Dr. J. N. Honensack, Proprietor, Philidelphia, G. V. Chrokensa & Co. No. II Barchy et. New York Agents for the Eastern States. the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence as is this Emporium, while Philadelphia and Baltimore are both wealth borne oceanward on his breast by the great Father of Waters. Only in her CANALS, and especially the magnificent Eric Canal is New-York ahead of them all. What the Nile is to Egypt, the Gauges to India, such is our great Canal to the com-

days the amount was raised and the Church set tree from in proportion to the demands pressing upon it as the

that branch of the Legislature. A LARGE PEAR TREE.-Henry Ward Beecher tells of a pear tree in Illinois, about ten miles from Vincennes, Ind., that bore 184 bushels of pears in 1834, and 140 bushels in 1840, of large sized pears. One foot above the ground it girths ten feet, and nine feet above, six and a half feet, and its branches spread over a space sixty nine feet wide. It is said to be about fifty years old.

than to recover it after it shall have worn for itself remate and adverse channels.

Fellew Citizens' rally out your friends, and Vote Early for the Canal Amendment to the Coustingtion!

IS IT A FRAUD!

We are charged by some of the open and active promoters of as well as by the more timble and cowardly consigers at. Douglas's meditated repudiation of the Misseuri Compressive, with using barsh and uncharitable language in reference to that scheme and its aberters. Our answer to the charge is, that no other langunge than that we use would faithfully express our sentiments or do justice to our convictions. Were it simply a bad measure, we might speak of it calmly and measuredly: but as an act of deliberate bad faith, impelled by the most sordid motives and threatening the most calamitous results, we must treat it as we do other gigantic perfidies and crimes. The conflagration it threatens is not to be extinguished by jets of rosa-

Is it a fraud ! That is the first question to be considered. Did the Country, did Congress, did Mr. Douglas understand, when the Adjustment of 1850 was under consideration, that its success would repeal the Missouri Compromise, and open the territories from Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, westward to the Rocky Mountains, to the introduction of Human Slavery ! This is a question which certainly admits of a definitive answer. If that seere the understanding, then there must remain some cotemporaneous evidence of the fact. It cannot be that this tremendous consequence was involved in the Adjustment of 1850, and yet that no Southern advocate thereof, though sorely pressed to justify his course against the assaults of Jeff. Davis, Soulé. Mason, Hunter, Butler, The Richmond Examiner, &c., ever deemed it worth his while to mention this virtual repeal of the Missouri Restriction as among the advantages gained for Slavery by the Compromise, and that no Northern Seward, Hale, Dayton, Beecher, or other anti-Compromiser, ever enumerated it among the losses to Freedom by that settlement. In view of the notorious, acknowledged, unbroken silence in 1850 of all parties on this point, is not the fundamental assumption of Douglas & Co. not only a iraud but one most impudent, shameless, audacious

Consider how sternly this Compromise was resisted by Calhoun, Butler and every Representative from South Carolina-by the two Senators and most of Democratic Representatives from Virginia-by the delegations from Arkansas and Mississippi (Gen. Foote only, we believe, excepted)-by Venable and Yulee, and nearly every extreme pro-Slavery man in Congress. What did they all mean, what could they mean. if the Adjustment they fought so savagely was to have the effect which Mr. Douglas now ascribes to it?

We were among the first, after it became evident that no bill affirming the Wilmot Proviso could be carried through the Secate, to suggest and advocate the devising of some practicable middle ground whereon moderate men of the North and the South might unite in effecting an organization of the newly acquired Territories. Though we did not approve the connection therewith of topics palpably extraneous, such as the rendition of Fugitives and the District Slave-Frade. we did support Mr. Clay's Omnibuts bill defining the boundary of Texas, admitting California as a Free State, and organizing New-Mexico and Utah as Territories without restriction as to Slavery. We know Henry Clay did not deceive us with regard to his views and purposes in urging that Compromise; we are morally sure that no idea of repealing or "superseding" the Missouri Compromise entered into his mind. Others may have been deeper in his confidence; but he deceived no man, and he discussed the whole subject freely with us, and ever regarded it as one wherein the Territories were to enure to Free Labor. and that the practical business was to save the South from all needless and wanton humiliation. And so Senator Butler, of S. C., when the Senate adjourned after defeating the Omnibus, said to us as he passed exultingly from the chamber, "I don't wonder at year support of this bill, for it would give you all you "seek"-that is, the practical exclusion of Slavery from the New Territories. How would be have been astoueded by the information that the passage of that bill would repeal the Missouri Restriction and open

dred faith. No Member representing a Free District all the remaining Louisiana Territory to Slavery ! But look at the Douglas proposition in another aspect-that of the numerous and serious transforms tions to which it has been subjected by its author since he first introduced it. First, it was a mere organization of Nebraska which quietly and ambiguously ignored the Missouri Restriction; next, it declared that Restriction "superseded" by the Adjustment of 1850-which, if true, need not have been thrust into an act of Congress-and so it has been worked over and over, until at last we have a point-black proposal to repeal the Restriction-but a proposal with a glaring falsehood appended by way of apology-or as Truman Smith forcibly terms it "an enactment with a peroration." Is this the way honest and straight-

forward measures are urged? Suppose you were standing in your garden and a rough and ready half-acquaintance should stalk in, make himself extra familiar, and meanwhile busy himself with eating up half of some rare and precious fruit which you had just brought to maturity, then cram the residue into his espacious pockets and bid you a cordial good day, you would have your own opinion of his breeding, but you could not consider him a thief. But suppose you were sitting out of sight in an arbor and should see such a customer crawling and sidling up to your rear garden wall, dodging from the shelter of one shrub to another, and worming himself along the sinuosities of a Virginia fence, until he finally got within reach of your Seckels or Apricots, and began bagging them-as he supposed, unobserved-you might let him have a stone or a charge of peas with a morel certainty of hitting nothing short of a secundrel.

necessary cost of more difficult transportation eating It is our earnest conviction that the bill of Donglas. Fellow-Citizens! other States equal or surpass us in in so far as it proposes to disturb the Missouri Com-Railroads; for Boston or Portland may be as near to promise, involves gross perfidy, and is bolstered up by the most audacious false pretenses and frauds. If we are wrong in this conviction, let it be shown, and we stand condemned: but if we are right in our view of nearer than we are to the boundless resources of the | it, who can truly say that we speak of the plot and its Great Valley, and New-Orleans must ever receive the | contrivers more barshly than they deserve

GOV. EIGLER AND ERIE.

We publish herewith the Message of Gov. Bigler, announcing to the Legislature of Pennsylvania that he, in pursuance of an act of said Legislature annulling the Charter of the Franklin Canal Company, has been to Erie, taken possession of the Railroad westward from said berough to the Ohio line, leased said Railroad, under the direction of a State Superintendent. to another Company, which is to run the same for a portion of the proceeds and pay over the residue to the State or its order.

We have hitherto been accused of not publishing sufficiently on the side of the Erie bridge-burners, although we are confident that no other combination of malicious and wanten destroyers of other men's Galena, the Copper of Lake Superior, await its reopen. | property ever taxed our columns so heavily with their scoundrelly pettifogging. But, since the Governor of a sister State appears as chief special pleader in their behalf, we give full scope to his plea, entreating every render to consider it carefully and judge it dis-

What is the crime of the Franklin Canal Company. which has impelled the Legislature in such hot haste to deprive it of its charter and its property! Seru tinize the Governor's Message, and see whether any fault is even alleged egainst it, save that of constructing a Railroad on part of the route westward from Remember it is much easier to retain what we have Erio toward Ohio. It is charged with no other crime. This, says the Governor, was a usurpation, for which the State Courts would have forfeited its charter. Then why not scapt for the Courts to do so ? Why resert to the dubious and perilous expedient of repesling a charter which has been so abused that the involve a confession that the charter had not been legally forfeited !

But we care nothing about the Charter: Suppose there bad never been any-what then? Certain persons have built a Railroad on a line of very great importance to the traveling public. For fifty years the great tide of Western emigration and travel has passed | that the Ohio gauge of four feet ten inches should be over that route without suspecting that the State of Pennsylvania evinced any special grace or magnanimity in allowing it to do so. So long as each traveler paid for what he had and molested nobody, he never imagined that 'special gratitude was due to Pennsylvania for not compelling him to make a circuit through Cana- goes down the New York and Eric Road or at Buffalo da or Pittsburgh, nor to risk his neck in jumping down | for all that takes the Central; or else two tracks of difa thirty-feet precipice contrived expressly to drive him | ferent gauges must be constructed from Erie to Dunaround by some other route.

travel of to day what common roads were to that of fifty years ago. To say that people shall not travel in lent to saying that they shall not travel there at all.

charters when they can obtain good ones. The undeplable truth is that the Government of Pennsylvania has tried to obstruct and prevent travel east and west by Railroad across the northern neck of that State, which includes Erie, by refusing to charter a company to construct such Read. But for this mean, narrow-minded, envious, detestable "Pennsylvania policy." there would have been to occasion for reserting to the Franklin Company's Charter, nor any pretext for the outery that said charter was perverted. The Ohio Railroad men have attended at Harrisburg through Session after Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, coaxing, begging, praying for a privilege which was of vital importance to them; but Pennsylvania policy" turned a deaf ear to their requests. Once, indeed, Pennsylvania wanted a charter for her Pittsburgh Read westward into Ohio; so she granted a charter for a Lake Shore Railroad and obtained what she wanted of Ohio; then she repealed the Lake Shore Charter! Finally, the Ohioans were obliged to strike a bargain with the Franklin Canal Company, and make their connection eastward as best they could. And no serious, determined opposition was made to this until another Road (to wit the Erie and North-East) changed its gauge so as to conform with those on either side of it, and thus aroused the virtuous indignation of the Erie rioters and Harbor Creek bridge.

Well: there is the Road, the right of way paid for, the track graded, the rails laid and the bed graveledall in order, trains running, and the traveling public greatly accommodated. Here is a property worth several hundred thousand dollars, and of course not without owners. Somebody paid for those materials, that land, that labor; and whoever did it owns the property, has a right to control its use and receive the resulting profits. Is that so nebody the State of Penasylvania! Has she ever paid one penny of that heavy cost 1 If not, on what principle of equity does she seize the proceeds! There are three known ways of acquiring property: I. Producing it, or by skill and industry giving it value; 2. Buying it of those who did produce it and paying them for it: 3. Stealing it. Has Pennsylvania invented another! Tear the Charter into ever so many tatters, and you do not thereby take the property from those who are its rightful owners. If you convert it to a public use, you are hound to pay them for it.

But the Governor tells us that he has made arrangements for running the Road, whereby

"The business has been fully resumed on the entire line from Cleveland to Buffelo, and will hereafter, in my opin-on, be transacted in a manner more advantageous and greeable to the traveler and transporter than at any owner resid."

We meet this impudent assertion with facts which no man can gainesy: There was an unbroken line of communication by Railroad from Cleveland to Buffalo legislation they may be pleased to ask, and thus to at the hour when the riotous secondrels who have just render perpetual the dependence of the people upon City; and they have addressed a memorial to Congress carted Gov. Bigler in triumph as a hall-fellow about their single Company. It has long been the boast of on the subject, suggesting that a joint scientific com-Harbor Creek, making a break of eight miles to be traversed thenceforth by wagons for nearly two months was maintained in defiance of the express mandate of the U. S. District Court-maintained by violent and shown themselves most conspicuous among the advo contemptuous resistance to a paramount legal process cates of "vested rights," without, however, offering by the meb whose votes Gov. Bigler is so dirtily fishing any explanation of the causes for this sudden change. for. And now, instead of that perfect, unbroken gauge from Buffalo to Cleveland and ever so far West of her monopoly and anti-monopoly forces of the State. It complete break at Erie, compelling all passengers and Sheep, Swine and Merchandise which steadily seek their destination over that route must all be unloaded and reloaded at that point at a heavy expense and loss of time-as wantonly and basely imposed as if New-Hampshire should enforce a break of gauge at Portsmouth and compel all the products of Maine seeking Boston to be transhipped there.

We passed over that route on Saturday evening last. The track through Pennsylvania was watched and guarded as though it ran through a region peopled with enemies of the human race; the train was run slowly and cautiously (under Pennsylvania superintendence and on Pennsylvania account, mind you ') and one consequence of this was a failure to connect with the 11 o'clock night train at Buffalo, whereby many passengers were detained over at that point till the next evening. So much for a very small taste of "Pennsylvania policy." whereby the course of trade is to be this Gov. Bigler assures us, is an arrangement "en-"tirely agreeable to the traveling public " Would

he like to take the vote of that public upon it? defying ecoundrelism go further !

at Erie." No. Sir! you are both at liberty to "allege" what you please. What you are blamed for is the interfered to protect it when assailed.

"tallets of New-York," when they commenced the exernous power and privilege ever granted in the Union, tien. Untold millions shall be reafter occupy that rail

State Line Road, "had determined to impose upon commerce the inconvenience incident to a transhipment." There has been no pelicy, no contrivance, no design, in the premises. Our Railroads were made four feet eight and a half inches and six feet wide, reproper Court stands ready to vacate it? Does not the spectively, and those of Ohio four feet ten wide, withnaked fact of resorting to legislation in the premises out the remotest reference to each other. These gauges were severally adopted as they were deemed best, and the connection between them was an afterthought. Of course, their diversity necessitated a break somewhere : and the plainest dictates of economy and common sense required that the very course should be taken that has ultimately been fixed upon-namely, brought down through Pe; neylvania and by Dunkirk to Buffale, so that passengers and freight destined for whichever route to the scaboard should be required to change cars but once. If a break is made at Erie, there must be another change at Dunkirk for all that kirk-over forty miles. It is not possible to devise Well: in process of time Railroads were devised any other plan so convenient, so economical, so equable, and came into general use. They are to the long s as that which will perfect itself if Pennsylvania will just disgorge the Railroad she has stolen and send her bridge-burning villains to the Penitentiary, where they a particular direction on a Railroad, if any choose to belong. But so long as it is her "policy" to steal, and risk the expense of building one there, is nearly equiva- to make Mayors and Governors of those who abet felony and obstruct highways, the States east and west Now, how came it to be necessary to resort to a doubt- of her must get along as well as they can. There is ful charter in order to obtain permission to construct a | the willful, wanton break at Erie, made by Pennsylva-Railroad on the route in question' Gov. Bigler is | nia, upheld by Pennsylvania, to the injury of every one mum on this point; yet no one can need to be told that | who travels or freights on that route. If that is the capitalists who build Railroads do not proceed on such | way to build up a commercial city, Eric is in a fair way | who feel themselves base enough to sell the interest to become as great as she already is notorious.

STOCKTON'S LETTER TO THE STATE OF CAMDES AND AMBOY.

The spectacle now presented to public view by our sister State, once known as New-Jersey, and once ranking among the most respectable members of the Union, is an afflicting one, and is worthy of careful consideration by all who desire to study the process by which men are earried on from slavery toward freedom, or from freedom toward slavery. Elsewhere north of Mason and Dixon's Line, all have reason to rejoice in the progress that is being made in the way of freedom. Only in the State in which are to be found the battle-fields of Trenton and of Princeton, have we to mourn over the progress made in the opposite direction. For twenty years that State has been becoming more ensiaved, and more and more the mere creature of a body of unprincipled men who have fattened upon her; and now she is asked not only to rivet the chains by which she is bound, but to glory in her shame! The request is made, too, with a degree of coolness and of calm confidence in the want of knowledge among the people to whom it is addressed worthy of infinite admiration. Were it made in any other State of the Union, it would be received with shouts of laughter. There, however, it is otherwise. It has been received by the Legislature, treated with respect, referred, and the Committee has promptly reported a bill to carry into full effect all that has been demanded of them. When Caligula made his horse into a Consul, it did not surprise the Roman people : and in the same way, we judge that the people of New-Jersey are beyond being astonished by any proposition from the United Companies.

More than twenty years since. Com Stockton and his friends, the Stevenses, succeeded in purchasing from a corrupt Legislature the power to make the whole people of the State mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for themselves, and hence it is that, admirably situated as New-Jersey is, she has advanced so slowly. The grantees of this power, however, grew rich, and they have now grown rich enough to be ready for a further and larger purchase from the members of the existing Legislature, generally understood to be even more corrupt than that which made the sale of 1832. The purchase now desired to be made is that of the power to hold the keys of the State, and to tax at pleasure all its people, during a period of twenty years from the date which the grantees are pleased to fix for the termination of the existing charter, in 1869, nearly forty years from the time at which the period was limited to thirty years. At the close of the further period now asked for, it is supposed by Stockton & Co. that they will be rich enough to buy what further their borough of Erie, tore up the track in Erie and at Mr. Stockton that he "carried the State in his "breeches' pocket," and from what we have thus far seen, it would appear that this is perfectly true, so far at the most inclement season of the year. That break as it depends upon a large portion of its present legislators, some of whom, elected as anti-monopolists, have

The last election witnessed a contest between the which Erie and her fraternizers destroyed, we have a was the first time that there had been an attempt at rebellion, and, as was to be expected, the strife for baggage to be transhipped there, and even the Cattle, freedom failed. Money was poured out in every part of the State, and Stockton and his friends succeeded. by a small majority, in electing the thing they had pitched upon for administering the affairs of their great farm. Money and Loco-Focoism made Rodman M. Price governor in defiance of the Constitution of the State, and he is now, as it is understood, fully prepared to carry out the views, and to obey the orders of his masters. Nevertheless, the resistance was greater than had been anticipated. Opposition to the monopoly showed itself to be strong among the sober and thinking people of the State, and it was thus rendered obvious that things could not remain as they were. The menovoly must either be abandoned or it must be strengthened, and, the present being regarded as a favorable occasion, it was determined to make a further

To pave the way for the suggestion of this idea, one of the Company's tools in the Senate was selected by permanently altered and great cities built up! And the managers to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the terms upon which the Company would sell out. In reply to this we have a Letter from the captain of the crew by which the State The last Legislature of Pennsylvania expressly re- is now being plundered, in which the people are kindly wealed the Gauge Law which previously forbade a informed that they may take the works at an enormous uniform gauge through Eric County, and the Eric and price, but that, in the opinion of the writer, it would North-East Company, after six months' deliberation. zet suit them to buy: whereas, if the State will only changed its gauge accordingly and conformed it to that | gire itself to the Company, they will hold themselves of the connecting Roads. Not even a Bigler can pre- ready to accept the boon. This Letter is addressed tend that her legal right to do this was at all doubtful. to the legislators—the men held to be invested with But it was "presumptuous," he says, to do this, he | the power to barter away the rights of their fellow cause another Road had no legal charter; and "this citizens, for a consideration paid to themselves. Skillful unfortunate movement" caused all the trouble ! Can | calculators have assured us that the gift now asked for, official imbecility and vote-catching sympathy with law- while it would cost the people many militions annually, would be worth in the whole several millions to the But Erie and Bigler have been condemned, says the | Company, out of which Stockton and his friends could Coverner. "for alliging that there should be a break | well afford to pay half a million to the men who made the gift. The cost is not, however, estimated so high. The whole number of legislators is under a hundred. riotous interruption and temporary destruction of a and it is only necessary to purchase gixty votes, some port of the Pric and North-East Road-a Road whose of which the managers can have at very moderate Charter was of undoubted validity, and which had done prices, as they have been careful to secure the election nothing forbidden by law. The Eric rioters are blamed of many of their old tools, some of whom have been for their evert acts of violence and crime, and you in their pay for more than twenty years, and work for upholding them therein; you were both welcome | cheaply. Admitting, however, that the average price allege" whatever you please, if they had kept be five thousand dollars per head-which would admit their hands off of other people's property or you had of paying ten thousand to such of them as have consciences too nice to permit them to work without large But Gov. B. says that the necessity for a break pay-the whole amount would be only \$309,000; and somewhere en that line "results from the policy of lifto this we add \$20,000 for the other expenses "New-York and Ohio." This is unequivocally false. of the bill, we shall have a total amount of \$320,000, at He lies still more grossly in asserting that "the capi- which it would be cheap. What is asked is the most

and it may be set down as absolutely certain that a man will vote for it, so man affix his signature to w act so infamous, without having been first well put

There are honest men in the Legislature -men who as we are assured, money could not buy and some them we are rejoiced to be assured by a cotemporary are " really high-minded and independent Devicents," whe will not consent to aid in the iniquitous operation now proposed. We wish we could say that all the Whige, few as they are, were right, but we regret to state that such is not the case. There are among these men whose names have been mentioned to us, who are ready to sell the freedom of their fellow-citizens for " a mess of pottage " for themselves. Mr. Stockies is a great supporter of that "peculiar institutes, under which men are bought and sold, and under to rule, corruption has increased to an extent scarcing be imagined by those not familiar with the facts He and even men of character and influence, there bate honor, honesty, truth, self-respect, and the respect at confidence of their fellow-men, against gold and the and with a shamelessness worthy of all admirate Mr. Stockton's " breeches' pocket" is open to all help to fill it at the expense of his fellow-citizen. In men among whom he was born, and whom it should be his pride to see occupying the highest position is the Union. Every where the advocate of corruption is is, however, rarely seen laboring except for the degradation. He seeks now to perpetuate their mi jection to a great corporation, upon which they she forever be dependent for permission to enter or b leave the State; and that this may be so, he goes about like the tempter of old, offering the golden apple to a of their constituents.

The present Legislature contains, as we hear, may such men: and the object of the Letter, to which me have referred, is to enable them to salve over the seared consciences, while providing them with excuse to satisfy those whose rights and interests they have sold, and whose State they have degraded. To accosplish that object, Mr. Stockton has furnished a paper replete with falsehood, to which he has desired to rive the appearance of truth, while himself knowing it to be false, and so false that none but the greatly ignores: could believe it otherwise. To some of the statements he has thus put forth, we shall take an early occasion to call the attention of our readers.

The Africa brings the news of a rumored resignation of Count Nesselrode, with the addition that Count Panin is to step in his place. If this should prove true, it will have an important bearing in the present con plication of affairs. Still, we must add, that it would surprise many even of those who are weil acquaiated with the Court of St. Petersburg and its leading men It would indicate the complete predominence of the ultra-Russian Orthodox party, which is already repre sented by the Grand Duke Constantine, Menchikof, Gerchakeff, and others of less note. Count Panis bears a distinguished name. His grandfather left behind him the reputation of an able statesman and of a patriot. He belonged to the very small number of those who, without being favorites of Catharine II, had a great influence in her councils. The present Count studied in German Universities, and entered the diplomatic career. He was for some time attached to the Russian Legation at Athens, but afterward changed that branch of the service for a place in the Department of Justice, of which for some twelve or fourteen years he has been the Directing Minister. He is endowed with a certain sort of ability but is cold and haughty with his subordinates. He has traveled extensively in Europe, though perhaps rather less than other Russian magnates, but to greater profit, as he is ever engaged in investigating, studying, observing men and things. He was always unfriendly to the foreigners in the service of Russia, panslavistic in his ideas, ambitious beyond measure, and aiming at being considered a profound statesman. If his appointment a Minister of Foreign Affairs should prove to be a fact it would render almost certain the continuance of the Czar's recent outrageous policy toward Turkey, at the same time that it will be a death-blow to the German party in Russian diplomacy.

The question of having a uniform standard of weights and measures among the leading nations of Europe and the United States has occupied the attention of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of this mission be assembled at Brussels or some place to arrange the necessary details.

A poet, who never thought of illustrating either distance or gravitation, exclaims in some transcendents

and as it is with individuals, so is it with nations. The latter have been clad in the veils of prejudice and hostility, so that the institution of the most economic in ternational machinery has been wanting. Although France and England are within sight of each other, French gold circulates in London like water ranks up hill, and English gold has to be exchanged in Paris and the mass of people in Bologue have never cross to Southampton, and vice versa, and the inhabitants of each country are ignorant of its neighbor's language Hence Pitts and Napoleons have been able to keep thou at strife, and almost sink the vessel of state unders load of debt.

One means of eradicating ancient hostilities would be to render certain things common such as weight and measures and moneys. If at first a complete fusion of these things cannot be arrived at, there may be at least an approximation: a scientific standard especially of weights and measures, may be deter mined, and little by little the practice may be taken up. For instance, a single coin, bearing different design nations according to the currency of the different comtries, might be issued by common concurrence. would vastly simplify business between the respective nations. And so with weights and measures.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1854 The position of the President of the United States is at this moment one of the most extraordinary, as it is one of the most melancholy spectacles ever pressived to the contemplation of the public mind. He is the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic of the size teenth century. He was born and educated and is always lived in New England. The land of the Pilgris is his home. In the midst of institutions the mod democratic, among a people devoted to freedom and filled with abhorence of Slavery, he was nurtured as has passed his days. He drew in with his mother? milk and has ever inspired the mountain airs which sweep over a land of perfect liberty. Inured to 0 forms of human oppression, his mind vitial by no observation of the workings of any iniquites political or social system demanding sophistry or dela sien for its support, with every experience of his life loudly and unequivocally testifying to the priceles blessings and unrivaled advantages of a state of politic cal and social equality, Franklin Pierce has lived to the age of fifty years. In addition to all, he professes faith in the doctrine and precepts of Jorus Christ-

With these antecedents he yet holds to day this po sition: It is proposed to organize a new political community (seen to become one of the States of this espanding Union) in the great Mississippi Valley, in the very heart of the continent, and in the prospective center of American institutions and American civilian